changes of the circulatory apparatus. There is no doubt that a loss of tone in the muscles of the uterus, with consequent insufficiency of uterine contraction plays an important role in these cases. Treatment: Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Tablets as directed and continue the treatment for some time. If you have reason to suspect a uterine tumor in connection with Menorrhagia, consult your Doctor. General Rundown Condition, Nervousness and Irritability. Women are often subject to a general physical upset by lack of function of the generative organs. Especially is this so regarding the ovaries, and any lack of function of these glands results in a general upset of the other organs of the body. Some of the common symptoms are: Nervousness, tired feelings, headaches, dizziness, achy feelings in various parts of the body, irritability, excitability, sleeplessness, poor appetite and 'blue' spells. There is usually a feeling of lassitude resulting in the patient being forced to stop even her ordinary occupation, or duties owing to this feeling of exhaustion. This may be associated with headache or a feeling of pressure in the head, pains in the back and sleeplessness. The digestion is often upset, certain foods causing a heavy feeling, general soreness in the abdomen, gas and nausea. Treatment: Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Tablets as directed and continue the treatment for some time. A glass of warm milk or malted milk taken with the tablets upon retiring will promote a favorable effect."

An answer by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., denying all material allegations of the libel was made in each case. Motions by the company to adjourn the trial of the cases beyond the June Term 1935 were denied. Motion in each case for leave to withdraw the answer therein was granted.

On August 10, 1935, default in answering existing in each case, a decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction, and for costs was entered in each.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25063. Misbranding of Hinkle's Kidney And Bladder Capsules. U. S. v. Leon Evans, trading as the Hinkle Capsule Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. no. 31356. Sample no. 34271–A.)

The label on the packages of this article bore, and a circular enclosed in the packages contained, unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Leon Evans, trading as the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 14, 1932, from Mayfield, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., a number of packages of Hinkle's Kidney and Bladder Capsules which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Packages) "Hinkle's Kidney and Bladder Capsules Hinkle Medical Co., Inc., Mayfield, Kentucky."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of powdered cubeb and santal oil with small proportions of iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium compounds.

It was charged that the drug was misbranded in that the packages and boxes and a circular enclosed in the packages bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney and bladder troubles; effective as a preventive of getting up at nights; effective as a preventive of diabetes, Bright's disease, and many other serious renal ailments; effective to promote and maintain a sanitary condition of the kidneys and bladder and to assist nature in restoring normal action by making the kidneys and bladder sound and healthy and able to resist disease; and effective to insure healthy kidneys and bladder.

On April 15, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of $25 imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25064. Adulteration of (1) Fluid Ex. Stramonium; (2) Sol Ammonium Acetate (Spirit of Mindererus); (3) No. 638 Spirit Nitrous Ether; (4) Spirit Ammonia Arom.; (5) Syrup Hydriodic Acid; (6) Tincture Cinchona Compound; (7) No. 187 Elixir Glycerophosphates Compound; (8) Compressed Tablets 500 No. 1050 Aikens Tonic; (9) Fluid Extract Belladonna Leaves; (10) Fluid Extract Belladonna Root; (11) Fluid Extract Hyoscyamus. U. S. v. Sutliff & Case Co., Inc., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $385 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31422. Sample nos. 17021–A, 17024–A, 17030–A, 17113–A, 17115–A, 17116–A, 17121–A, 25505–A, 25510–A, 25511–A, 25513–A.)

This case was based on shipments of various drugs each of which, in one or more respects, failed to conform to the requirements of the Food and Drugs

Act that relate to the standard of strength, quality, or purity, or to the professed standard or quality of drugs sold in interstate commerce.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Sutliff & Case Co., Inc., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 10, July 8, August 23, 24, and 25, 1932, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of quantities of drugs which were adulterated.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in the following respects: The fluidextract of stramonium differed from the specifications in the National Formulary (fifth edition) in that it contained more than 0.28 gram of the alkaloids of stramonium per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, 0.387 gram; the solution of ammonium acetate differed from the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia (tenth revision) in that it contained less than 6.5 grams of ammonium acetate per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 5.63 grams; No. 638 Spirit Nitrous Ether differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia (tenth revision) in that it contained more than 4.5 percent of ethyl nitrite, namely, 5.28 percent; the aromatic spirit of ammonia differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained less than 18.39 grams of ammonia per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, 15.47 grams; the syrup of hydriodic acid differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 1.3 grams of hydriodic acid per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 1.21 grams; that tincture of cinchona compound differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 0.24 gram; the elixir of glycerophosphates compound differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 35 grams of sodium glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 16.1 grams, more than 3 grams of ferric glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, 8.98 grams, and more than 2 grams of soluble manganese glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 3.47 grams; Compressed Tablets 500 No. 1050 Aikens Tonic differed from the requirements of the National Formulary in that each tablet contained less than one-fiftieth of a grain of arsenic trioxide, namely, not more than 0.0162 grain, and less than 1 grain of quinine sulphate, namely, not more than 0.74 grain; the fluidextract of belladonna leaves differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia in that it contained more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.35 gram; less than 60 percent of alcohol (the amount declared on the label), namely, not more than 47.02 percent, and less than 0.3 percent of mydriatic alkaloids; the fluidextract of belladonna root differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia in that it contained less than 59 percent of alcohol (the amount declared on the label), namely, not more than 49.6 percent; and the fluidextract of hyoscyamus differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained more than 0.75 gram of the alkaloids of hyoscyamus per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.108 gram, and less than 58 percent of alcohol, namely, 54.9 percent.

On December 17, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $385 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25065. Misbranding of Peet Protection Powder. U. S. v. E. M. Peet Manufacturing Co., a corporation, and Ernest M. Peet, its president. Jury trial. Conviction. Each of the two defendants fined $200, and costs. (F. & D. no. 31462. Sample no. 6394–A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On May 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the E. M. Peet Manufacturing Co., Inc., a corporation, and Ernest M. Peet, its president, Council Bluffs, Iowa, charging shipment by them on or about August 1, 1932, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Grand Island, Nebr., of a quantity of the product named in the caption hereof, and charging that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Peet Protection Powder Makes Poor Hogs Good Makes Good Hogs Better For Hogs Horses Cattle and Sheep E. M. Peet Manufacturing Company Council Bluffs, Iowa."